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Premier Kim Il Sung shaking hands with Vice-President R.M. Kawawa Photo: Kim Gwang Su

Tanzanian Gov't Friendship Delegation in Korea

A friendship delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania visited Korea from November 17 to 22 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was led by R.M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Vice-Chairman of the Tanganyika African National Union, with Paul Bomani, Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, as deputy-leader, and its members were: A.S. Miaki, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives, A.C.A. Tandu, Deputy General Secretary of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, Khamis Masoud, Representative of the Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party, C. Pkirunga, Representative of Women's

(Continued on P. 3)

Gov't Statement On Rhodesia

The Gover... Democratic People's Republic of Korea issu... 17 a statement in connection with the u... of "independence" by the white minori... Smith clique in Southern Rhodesia un... U.S.-British imperialists.

Follows th... ement:

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Rhodesia under the aegis of the U.S.-British imperialists.

This is another grave challenge of the colonialists to the Zimbabwe people desiring freedom and independence and the entire peoples of Africa.

The unilateral declaration of "independence" by the Smith clique is a blunt manifestation of vicious plot of the imperialists to stamp out the national sovereignty of the Zimbabwe people and strangle the national liberation struggle raging in Africa.

It is a link of the aggressive plan of the imperialists to enforce the barbarous policy of racial discrimination and introduce racial segregation in Southern Rhodesia as in South Africa.

Yet, the U.S.-British imperialists make no bones of putting up a cunning farce as though they do not recognize the unilateral declaration of "independence" by the Smith group in order to disguise themselves as "friend" of the African peoples fighting for freedom and liberation.

This deceptive scheme of the imperialists is an even greater unbearable affront to the people of Zimbabwe and African peoples.

The imperialists' act of declaring unilateral "independence" of the Smith government of the white minority in Southern Rhodesia is touching off towering wrath of the Zimbabwe people and the entire peoples of Africa.

The Zimbabwe people's struggle against the aggressive schemings of the imperialists is a righteous struggle for national liberation and freedom.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely denounces the criminal, provocative machination of the U.S.-British imperialists and Smith gang in Southern Rhodesia and manifests full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwe people and African countries against it.

The unlawful government of the Smith gang, running dog of imperialism, will surely fall apart in face of the united struggle of the Zimbabwe people and the peoples of Africa, and the just cause of the Zimbabwe people will be crowned with final victory.

Pyongyang, November 17,1965

Korean People Never Recognize Illegal "ROK-Japan Treaty"

STATEMENT OF DPRK GOVERNMENT

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 16 in connection with the forcible passage of the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" through the Japanese Lower House under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism.

The statement reads in full:

The Sato government of Japan, which had been pushing for the Diet ratification of the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, unilaterally declared its passing the House of Representatives on the night of November 12 by invoking power and playing swindle.

This is an open challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world peace-loving people who strongly oppose the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The fact that the Sato government of Japan, fabricated today in fascist way the passage of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" through the House of Representatives, in total disregard of even the parliamentary procedures which they themselves laid down, clearly exposes by itself the aggressive nature of the treaty.

As everyone knows, the "ROK-Japan Treaty" is a direct product of the overall aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

Through the "ROK-Japan Treaty" the U.S. imperialists seek not only to maintain their tottering colonial ruling system in South Korea by bringing together the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarist forces but also to use the Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" in their aggression on Asia by thus forming the "Northeast Asia military alliance."

Entering this year, the U.S. imperialists had ever more frantically stepped up the machinations to see the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" at the earliest date, finding themselves in a helpless predicament after repeated defeats in their aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and seeing their colonial ruling foundation crumbling in all parts of Asia.

After having the "ROK-Japan Treaty" concluded, U.S. imperialism made the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea ram the treaty through the puppet national assembly in August this year in a brigandish way, brutally suppressing the fierce struggle of the South Korean people against it, and this time let the Japanese Diet pass it by similar fascist method.

This clearly shows what great haste the U.S. imperialists are now making to put up the Japanese militarist force as the "shock brigade" in their aggression on Asia.

Seizing this chance, the revived Japanese militarists made no scruples of railroading the "ROK-Japan Treaty" through the House of Representatives by a swindling method without sufficient discussions, in an attempt to stage a comeback to South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism and embark upon expansion as early as possible.

(Continued on P. 4)

Telegrams of Greetings

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent a massage of greetings to Lebanese President **Charles Helou** on the occasion of Lebanon's independence day.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** and President **Choi Yong Kun** received a telegram from Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, sent in reply to former's greetings on the national day of Cambodia.

Arriving at the airport.

The platform of the Pyongyang city mass meeting. From left (front row): Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon, Vice-President R.M. Kawawa and Vice-Premier Kim Il Participants in the meeting

VICE-PREMIER KIM IL'S SPEECH
at the Banquet (Nov. 17)

First Vice-Premier Kim Il made a speech at the banquet given in honour of the Tanzanian guests on November 17.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, he extended a warm welcome to the good-will envoys of the Tanzanian people.

He said:

Your present visit to our country is of great significance in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the peoples of our two countries.

The Tanzanian people are an intelligent people who contributed to the development of ancient culture in East Africa and a courageous people who have won national independence by waging a protracted, stubborn struggle.

Since independence the Tanzanian people have made many achievements under the leadership of President Julius Nyerere in the struggle for the independent progress of the country, — namely, in the building of the national economy, training of the nation's cadres and founding of the national armed forces, — while repulsing the incessant aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and colonialists.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, consistently following a peace-loving foreign policy under the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner, is resolutely fighting for the ultimate liberation and unity of Africa and actively supporting and encouraging the oppressed people in their struggle for national independence.

The successes the Tanzanian Government and people are achieving in building a new society, while waging a resolute anti-imperialist struggle, are a source of inspiration to the African people who are fighting for freedom and liberation.

The Government and people of the DPRK sincerely rejoice over all the successes of the Tanzanian people and firmly support their just and courageous struggle against the aggression, intervention and subversion of the imperialists and the colonialists.

The Tanzanian Government and people are actively supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the acceleration of socialist construction, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, and for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to the Tanzanian Government and people for their support to the just cause of our people.

Today the imperialists are making frantic efforts to maintain their colonial system which is tottering in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are daily escalating the barbarous war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

They occupy South Korea and Taiwan, incessantly perpetrating provocations against the Korean and Chinese peoples, and are resorting to aggression and intervention against Cambodia, Laos and other countries in Asia.

With a view to using the revived Japanese militarist force as "shock brigade" in pursuing their policy of aggression in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are actively working to put into effect at the earliest possible date the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" recently concluded between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese government and, on this basis, to set up an aggressive "Northeast Asia military alliance." Exploiting the opportunity, the Japanese militarist force schemes to resume its aggression against other countries.

However, the frenzied aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists and the schemes of the Japanese militarists following the former, only add to the anger of the people in this part of the world, and will hasten only the ruin of the imperialists themselves.

The U.S.-led imperialists are frantically attempting in Africa to suppress the struggles of the peoples of the Congo (L), Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other countries for national liberation, freedom and independence.

In order to impose the yoke of neo-colonialism upon those countries which have already won independence, they are employing all kinds of crafty and vicious methods such as meddling in the domestic affairs of these states under the cloak of "aid," hatching various subversive and wrecking schemes and launching open armed intervention against them.

The subversive activities by the imperialists against the Tanzanian people were a part of such neo-colonialist manoeuvres.

Recently the colonialists have committed another criminal act through the illegal declaration of "independence" by the minority white settlers in Southern Rhodesia, to maintain their colonial rule there.

This is an open provocation against the Zimbabwe people who fight for freedom and liberation, against the cause of liberation of the entire African people.

The Korean people strongly condemn such aggressive acts of the imperialists and old and new colonialists against the African people.

We express our full support to and solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just cause of liberation and the consolidation of independence.

All the facts show that the U.S.-led imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Asian and African peoples.

The present situation makes it incumbent upon the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world to further strengthen their solidarity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Solidarity is the decisive factor for the victory of our common cause.

We consider that the visit of Your Excellency Vice-President Kawawa and your party to our country will make a valuable contribution not only to cementing the friendship and solidarity already established between our two peoples but also to strengthening the solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

Availing myself of this occasion permeated with friendly feelings, I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples, to the solidarity of the Asian, African, Latin American peoples and the world progressive peoples, to the health of His Excellency President Julius Nyerere, to the health of Your Excellency Vice-President Kawawa, to the health of the distinguished guests from Tanzania, to the health of the diplomatic envoys and to the health of comrades and friends who are present here.

VICE-PRESIDENT R. M. KAWAWA'S SPEECH
at Pyongyang Mass Meeting

Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa who led the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania spoke at the Pyongyang city mass meeting held on November 18.

He said:

It gives me much pleasure to be with you here today to share the fruits of your achievements and successes.

Your gallant struggle and sincere determination enabled you to liberate your beloved country from the Japanese and the American imperialists. We learn with much disappointment that your country is not completely liberated and united due to the manoeuvres of the imperialists who are occupying the southern part of your country. Their presence there is a threat to your country indeed, to the world at large. It is a pity that they do not realise that they are fighting a losing battle, for it is without doubt that their malicious intentions will be doomed to failure and the people of Korea will one day be united.

We know the true spirit with which your Workers' Party under the great leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung fought without fear against the Japanese imperialists who had claimed your country as their colony. These imperialists committed aggression on many Asian nations in the Second World War. The efforts of His Excellency Kim Il Sung would never be forgotten. We know that in 1932 he formed the anti-Japanese partisan units with progressive workers, peasants and youths being a step forward in liberating this great country of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These units operated within and without the country giving severe blows to the Japanese imperialists. His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung went ahead and formed the anti-Japanese Association for the Restoration of Fatherland which was a united front of the Korean people and in 1945 the Korean Workers' Party was formed, under the leadership of the hero of all time, His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung. We look with admiration at the combined efforts of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the way you gallantly defeated the Japanese and American imperialist forces during the Liberation Wars. Then the immediate rapid reconstruction of your country up to this stage is a great lesson to most of the Afro-Asian and Latin American nations who follow the policy of self-reliance. We believe that our stay here will enable us to see by ourselves the great achievements you have attained within this short time. Your successes, in both liberating your country from the imperialists and the reconstruction of your country through the policy of self-reliance have inspired the peace-loving countries of the world.

It is a very great lesson to all imperialists; but it proves by itself that they will never succeed anywhere in this peace-loving world.

Comrades and friends, we in Africa waged the same kind of war and we are still waging the same war against colonialism; we have nearly defeated colonialism in Africa but war is still going on in Mozambique where we are fighting against the most backward nation in the whole of Europe, the Portuguese. The Portuguese under the dictator Salazar are torturing our brothers in Mozambique, Angola and the so-called Portuguese Guinea. We have already been fighting them; and our efforts will be crowned with successes without any doubt. There will soon be war in Zimbabwe; we are determined to fight the minority white settlers led by their fanatic leader Ian Smith. **We call upon all peace-loving nations, the Afro-Asian nations to help us morally and materially in fighting the illegal government which has been declared in Zimbabwe. Comrades, this is an immediate task and we are determined to fight now before it is too late. We shall fight and we shall never surrender until the whole of Africa is liberated.**

Defeating the old colonialists is not enough by itself because the imperialists will always find a back door to rule the countries which have been, politically liberated by controlling the economic system of such countries—this is neo-colonialism which must be fought as hard as the old colonialism. Asia, Latin America and Africa must co-operate to build their national economies. We have been dominated by imperialists for a long time; it is time we join hands to fight them until imperialism is completely wiped out from the surface of the earth and we must also join hands to reconstruct our economies so that we can also contribute to the happiness of mankind and maintenance of peace of the whole world. As I have stated earlier, we have already [illegible] trade agreement; we must also [illegible] exchanges which [illegible] fields of co-operation. Co[illegible] our two countries [illegible] miles apart but it is [illegible] the leaders of our [illegible] each other much [illegible] there is better [illegible] people of Asia [illegible] by the Americ[illegible] and man's justice [illegible] should never be [illegible] false mightiness; the spirit of man is greater than any destructive war device.

The united strength of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people of the United Republic of Tanzania, the peoples of Afro-Asian countries and Latin America who are fighting hard against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will always win and achieve their national liberation and social and economic progress, however powerful the opposition may be. Unity is the weapon.

We should not allow the imperialists to separate us because if they do so, then it may be difficult for us to achieve our goal. We will always march forward side by side with our sisters and brothers in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and work for peace, consolidation of our national economic independence and for social progress.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples!

Long live the solidarity of Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples and all progressive and peace-loving nations of the world!

Long live world peace!

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

of the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania

A joint communique between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was issued in Pyongyang, on November 22, 1965. Following is the full text of the joint communique:

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government Friendship Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by His Excellency Mr. Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from November 17 to 22, 1965.

The Government Friendship Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania was led by His Excellency Mr. Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Vice-Chairman of the Tanganyika African National Union, with Mr. P. Bomani, Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning as deputy leader, and its members were: A.S. Mtaki, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives; A.C.A. Tandau, Deputy General Secretary of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers; Khamis Masoud, representative of the Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party; C. Mtirugu, representative of the Women's Organization of Tanganyika, and Saluni Jaha, member of the Co-operative Union of Tanganyika.

During its stay in Korea the Government Friendship Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania visited the cities of Pyongyang and Hamhung, visited factories, co-operative farms and cultural and education institutions, and was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere it went. This clearly demonstrated the firm fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and Tanzania.

His Excellency Mr. Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the Government Friendship Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania and had friendly talks with the guests.

During its stay, talks were held between the Government Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Governm-nt Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Li Ju Yon, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Ryang Suk, Director of the General Bureau for Light Industry; Kim Gyong Ryon, Director of the General Bureau under the Cabinet for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; Pak Dok Hwa, Charge d'Affaires of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Dar es Salaam; and Chang Ryol, Director of the Sixth Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the talks on the Tanzanian side were R.M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Vice-Chairman of the Tanganyika African National Union; P. Bomani, Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning; A.S. Mtaki, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives; A.C.A. Tandau, Deputy General Secretary of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers; Khamis Masoud, representative of the Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party; Saluni Jaha, member of the Co-operative Union of Tanganyika; and suite members.

The talks proceeded in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

At the talks, both sides exchanged views on the question of further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania and on international questions of common interest and an identity of views was reached on the questions discussed.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction that the relations of friendship and co-operation firmly established between the two countries were being strengthened and developed with each passing day through their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and reached agreement on further expanding and developing these relations of friendship and co-operation in the future.

The Tanzanian side highly appreciated the successes achieved by the Korean people in the socialist construction of the country and in the building of an independent national economy under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, and warmly congratulated the Korean people.

The Tanzanian side maintained that the solution of the question of the unification of Korea lies in the hands of the Korean people alone and all external interferences must cease.

The Korean side highly appreciated the achievements made by the Tanzanian people after independence under the leadership of President Julius Nyerere in the building of a new, independent society, smashing all the aggressive and subversive machinations of the imperialists and warmly congratulated the Tanzanian people.

The Korean side expressed its full support to and solidarity with the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania in their just struggle resolutely opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the complete liberation and the unity of Africa.

Considering that at the present time U.S.-led imperialism is the source of obstacle to the national independence and independent development of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and a threat to world peace, both sides stressed the necessity of further strengthening the solidarity and co-operation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive people the world over in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Both sides resolutely condemn the barbarous aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people and fully support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and liberation as well as for safeguarding their national sovereignty.

Both sides maintain that the United States must stop at once its aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, withdraw without delay its aggressive troops and lethal weapons from South Vietnam, and strictly observe the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The Vietnamese issue must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves without any foreign interference.

Both sides express full support to and solidarity with all the Asian peoples in their fight against imperialist aggression and intervention and for national liberation and the consolidation of independence.

Both sides resolutely condemn the interference and subversive manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists against the people of the Congo (L).

Both sides resolutely condemn the unilateral proclamation of "independence" by the white minority "regime" under the manipulation of the colonialists in Southern Rhodesia as another grave provocation against the Zimbabwe people and the entire African people.

Both sides fully support the struggle of the Zimbabwe people and the resolute steps taken by the African countries to smash the illegal proclamation of "independence" by the white minority "regime" in Southern Rhodesia.

Both sides express active support to and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and "Portuguese" Guinea for liberation and independence, the struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination and for freedom and liberation, and the liberation struggle of all other peoples of Africa.

Both sides consider that no genuine political independence can be achieved without economic independence.

Considering that it is important for the Asian and African peoples to build an independent national economy in order to consolidate national independence and achieve prosperity and development of the country, both sides stress that to this end, it is necessary to strengthen economic co-operation, supplying each other's needs among the Asian and African countries on the principles of complete equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

Both sides point out with satisfaction that the present visit to Korea of the Government Friendship Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania has contributed to further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Governments and peoples of the two countries and to strengthening solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

The Government Friendship Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania has expressed its profound thanks to the leaders of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for their warm fraternal hospitality accorded it.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	On behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
KIM IL	**RASHIDI MFAUME KAWAWA**
First Vice-Premier Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**Second Vice-President United Republic of Tanzania**

Tanzanian Gov't. Delegation

(Continued from P. 1)

Organization of Tanganyika and Salum Jaha, Member of the Tanganyika Co-operative Union.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang by air on November 17.

The Tanzanian guests were greeted at the airport by First Vice-Premier Kim Il, Vice-Premiers Li Jong Ok and Li Ju Yon, Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Pak Dok Hwa, Charge d'Affaires to Tanzania, other functionaries of government organs and social organizations and thousands of working people.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of various countries in the capital.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. R.M. Kawawa, in the company of First Vice-Premier Kim Il, reviewed a guard of honour. Then First Vice-Premier Kim Il and Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa made speeches.

On the same day Premier Kim Il Sung received the Tanzanian delegation. On the evening of that day the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

The banquet was attended by the Tanzanian guests as well as President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and other Korean government leaders.

At the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, First Vice-Premier Kim Il and the leader of the delegation R.M. Kawawa made speeches.

On the following day a grand Pyongyang city mass meeting was held at the Grand Theatre in welcome of the Tanzanian delegation. Kang Hi Won, Mayor of Pyongyang City and the delegation leader R.M. Kawawa addressed the meeting.

On November 19 the Tanzanian delegation visited Hamhung, an industrial city on the east coast of our country. There, they visited the Bongung Februaryu Vinalon Factory, the Kyongsong Machine-building Factory and the Joyang Co-operative Farm. An art performance was given by workers and students in the city in honour of the guests.

That evening, the guests attended a banquet given by Chairman Li Yun Do of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee.

The next day Premier Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon for the delegation.

The same day the talks between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania were held in the capital.

On the evening of November 21 the delegation leader R.M. Kawawa gave a banquet. Delegation leader R.M. Kawawa and First Vice-Premier Kim Il spoke at the banquet.

On November 22, a joint communique of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Pyongyang.

While in Korea the guests inspected the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang, the Pyongyang Children's Palace, the Botong-gang Knitwear Factory, the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial and saw art performances.

Everywhere they went the Tanzanian guests were warmly welcomed by the Korean people.

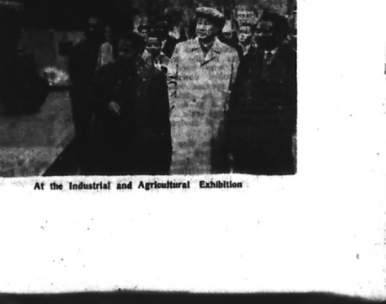
The delegation left Pyongyang for home by air on November 22 They were seen off at the airport by First Vice-Premier Kim Il and other government leaders.

Korea-Tanzania Technical Co-operation

Agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Pyongyang on November 22.

The agreement was signed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Director of the General Bureau under the Cabinet for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and by P.L. Bomani, Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning and deputy leader of the Government Friendship Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, the former representing the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the latter the Government of the URT.

The agreement provides for mutual co-operation in the scientific and technical spheres in order to make contributions to the development of the national economies of the two countries and further expand and develop the friendship relations between the peoples of the two countries.



At the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

GOV'T STATEMENT

(Continued from P. 1)

This also eloquently shows how undisguised the Japanese militarists have become today in their wild design of overseas aggression.

If the "ROK Japan Treaty" is put into effect, it will completely undermine the fundamental interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and create a grave menace to peace of Asia and the world.

Now the Japanese people are waging a staunch struggle on a big scale for shattering the treaty.

The struggle is participated in by broad sections of the Japanese people. The Japanese are demonstrating their unshakable determination not to repeat such shameful misfortune as was imposed upon them by the Japanese imperialists in the past.

The Japanese government will not be able to bar this just struggle of the Japanese people, no matter how hard it may try.

The Japanese Sato government should draw a historical lesson from the defeat of Japanese militarism in the past and clearly realize that the Japanese people will shape their own destiny by themselves.

The Korean people voice full support to and firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their just struggle for scrapping the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The DPRK Government, as it has clarified repeatedly, solemnly declares once again that the "ROK-Japan Treaty" illegally signed with the South Korean puppet clique which represents none of the Korean people is null and void and that the Korean people will never recognize it.

The Korean people in firm unity with the Japanese people will keep up the staunch struggle against the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty."

All the Sato government of Japan perpetrate reckless aggressive machinations on the strength of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" in defiance of the opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world peace-loving people, it will be passed upon a stern historical judgement by the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Pyongyang, November 16, 1965

To Assist Laotian People — Korean People's Lofty Duty

Kim Chon Hae, Presidium Member of UDFF Issues Statement

Kim Chon Hae, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, published on November 20 a statement supporting the declaration of the Laotian Political Consultative Conference.

The statement pointed out that the declaration issued recently by the Laotian Political Consultative Conference clarified the firm determination of the Laotian people to win the complete independence and freedom of the country and build a prosperous Laos.

The struggle the Laotian people are now waging against U.S. imperialism is a righteous, patriotic struggle of self-defence for safeguarding peace, neutrality, unity, independence and sovereignty of the country and is a sacred anti-U.S. struggle for republic, the U.S. imperialist aggression and maintaining peace and security in Southeast Asia.

In the struggle against the U.S. imperialists the Laotian people have every right to request and receive material and moral assistance and support of all forms from the world peace-loving people.

The critical situation created today in Laos clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is the saboteur of the Geneva Agreement on Laos, vicious aggressor and sworn enemy of the peoples aspiring to freedom and liberation.

In an attempt to recover from their miserable defeat in the aggressive war in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to spread the war by hurling more U.S. troops and armed forces of their satellites into Laos.

Guiltless inhabitants are being cruelly murdered and the Laotian situation is obtaining in Laos today owing to the U.S. imperialists.

Such provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists grossly violating the international commitments are an impudent interference in the internal affairs of Laos. They are not only criminal acts of infringing upon the national independence of Laos but also a machination to escalate the war to the whole of Indochina and a vicious challenge to the world peace-loving people.

The peace-loving governments and peoples of the world and the peace-loving and democratic organizations have the right to resolutely oppose the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in Laos, the war gravely jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world, and to render all necessary assistance to the Laotian people.

The Korean people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to assist the brotherly Laotian people in their just struggle.

For the fair solution of the Laotian question, the Geneva Agreement on Laos must be strictly abided by and the Laotian issue be left to the Laotian people themselves.

The Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their aggressive actions in Laos, quit there at once, taking along all their military personnel and lethal weapons, and hold that the Laotian tripartite National Union Government should be restored as early as possible.

Democratic Women's Union of Korea — 20 Years Old

November 18 this year marks the 20th anniversary of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea. A meeting marking the occasion was held on the evening of November 17 at the Moranbong Theatre, Pyongyang.

Present at the meeting were Party and government leaders, labour heroines, production innovators, women scientists and technicians, working women in Pyongyang and leading functionaries of women's union organizations of all levels.

Li Jong Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, delivered a report at the meeting.

Reviewing the activities of the DWUK over the past two decades, she said the DWUK, as a powerful political organization of millions of women, has made a big headway in the women's movement for solving the women's question.

The movement for solving the women's question in Korea, she said, has developed through hard trials and an arduous struggle. In the period of the national liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism it was the present socialist construction.

The most daughters of Korea joined the ranks of the anti-Japanese guerrillas organized and unfolded under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the anti-Japanese women's organizations including the Women's Association, and heroically fought for the country's freedom and independence, for social emancipation and rights of women, laying down their lives without hesitation.

This revolutionary spirit and their noble achievement are the asset for the development of the women's movement in our country after the liberation.

The enforcement of the Law on Equality of Sexes and other democratic reforms after the liberation opened the way for our women to work and study to their hearts' content, enjoying equal rights with men in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The daughters of the workers and peasants who were contempted and looked down upon in the past, the speaker went on, are now working as social and political figures and as managers of modernized large-scale factories and chairmen of co-operative farms.

She referred to the dire plight of the South Korean women groaning under the tyrannical rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and the life of the Korean women in Japan and then noted that they must come out as one in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle for building the country and solving the women's question.

The DWUK will, she declared, actively take part in the common struggle of the world progressive people and women under the banner of proletarian internationalism, strengthen friendship and solidarity with the women of the socialist countries and the progressive women of all countries, warmly support the struggle of the peoples and women of the countries fighting against imperialism and for national independence and will actively strive for peace.

Kim Jae Suk and Wang Myong Ja of the youth shop of the Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory are striving for increased production after the overfulfilment by September 30 of their yearly production assignments

—Photo by Ro Gi Jun

Pyongyang Rally Supports Japanese People's Struggle

A Pyongyang city mass meeting supporting the Japanese people's struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was held on November 17 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Among those attending the meeting were Comrades Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Sun, Kim Ik Son and Han Sang Du of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, Comrade Kim Tae Sik of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwon Party, Presidium Members of the Fatherland Front Kim Chon Hae, Li Guk Ro and Ko Jun Taek and other responsible personages of the Party and government organs and social organizations.

Vice-President Paek Nam Woon of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly made a speech at the meeting. He said:

"The Sato government, casting off the mask of 'parliamentary democracy', has fabricated a Diet ratification of the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' in a swindle. This is another indication of the aggressive nature of the treaty.

"The treaty is a direct product of U.S. policy of aggression and war against Asia.

"The U.S.-inspired 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' concluded between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique is an out-and-out aggressive and treacherous treaty opposing the Korean and Japanese peoples and the rest of the Asian people and jeopardizing world peace.

"This treaty opening a road of aggression on Asia again for the Japanese militarists will bring great misfortunes to the Japanese people, too. It utterly infringes upon the fundamental interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and creates a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

"The Japanese people's mass struggle for smashing the treaty is a just patriotic struggle against the U.S. policy of subjugating Japan and Japan's militarism and for independence, democracy and peace and is part of the struggle for peace in Asia and the world."

He went on to say:

"Our people are always closely linked with the Japanese people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and the Japanese militarists who are in collusion with them. Our people extend full support to the Japanese people who are waging a just struggle for the revocation of Diet ratification of the treaty, in defiance of the reactionaries' fascist suppression and all sorts of their fraudulent manoeuvrings."

Pointing out that the D.P.R.K. Government, in its November 16 statement, declared once again the treaty was null and void and the Korean people would not recognize it, Paek Nam Woon warned:

"The Japanese militarists should bear in mind that severe judgement will be passed upon them by the Korean and Japanese peoples, if they continue to follow their aversionate road with the treaty as a shield, to disregard of the unanimous opposition and denunciation of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the strong protest of the fair world public opinion."

Then, the meeting was addressed by Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Vice-Chairman Kang Byong Mo of the C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People, Chairman Hong Sun Gwon of the C.C. of the League of the Socialist Working Youth, Vice-Chairman Ryang Chang Suk of the C.C. of the Democratic Women's Union and Vice-Chairman Jon Yong Gon of the C.C. of the Korean Journalists' Union.

All the speakers, voicing militant support to the Japanese people's struggle against the treaty, evinced their firm determination to fight to the last in the struggle against the treaty and for peace.

UAR Trade Delegation Arrives

A trade delegation of the Government of the United Arab Republic arrived in Pyongyang on November 15 by air.

The six-member delegation is led by M.S. Mourad, vice-minister of economy and trade.

KOREA-IRAQ JOURNALISTS' CO-OPERATION

An agreement on mutual co-operation was concluded on November 20 in Bagdad between the Korean Journalists' Union and the Iraqi Journalists' Association.

The agreement was signed by Kim Chang Jun, Associate Editor of **Minju Choson**, who led the Korean Journalists delegation visiting Iraq, and Faisal Hasson, Chairman of the Iraqi Journalists' Association. (KCNA)

Nampo Port Welcomes

A natural harbour at the mouth of the River Daedong, Nampo is an old port. But its history as a modernized trading port owned by the people is as young as seven years. But in this short space of time, a great number of ships from all continents save Antarctica touched it. The growth of the port has been in parallel with the development of the country's foreign trade. Today the port handles up to five times as much freight and ten times as much vessels as seven years ago.

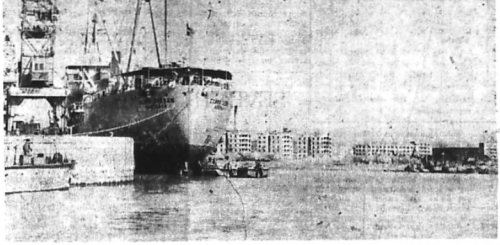
A port of no demurrage

When we visited there, the Japanese "Daiho-maru," the "Sienfeng" from China and the "Michail Kutuzov" from the Soviet Union were being loaded. Freight trains and barges full of freights were coming towards the ships.

We talked with Kim Gwang Sin, head of a workteam of dockers that has great renown for speedy handling of freight.

"How could you take care of such a huge amount of freight in a short time?" we asked him.

"A merchant ship should spend as less time as possible in port," answered he. The matter-of-fact words were the workteam's motto, we were told. We were convinced of this when we saw how effectively the workteam members were working. For example those who were loading at five hatches of a ship had done by that time 1,800 tons of cargo instead of the planned 1,250 tons.



Part of Nampo port

Photos by Jang Sok Yong

In a lobby of the seamen's club, Nampo port

The dockers at Nampo regard demurrage as a dishonour. Preschedule loading is customary at this port.

The merchant vessels anchoring at the port of Nampo are favoured with such a service on the principle of mutual respect and mufual benefits.

"Welcome!"

The sailors' club of the port is housed in a fine two-storey building at the foot of a hill near the quay. The club has in its compound volley-ball and basket-ball courts and a lovely garden in the centre.

When we visited there, some foreign seamen were chatting among themselves, others rambling about the garden. There are many ways of taking a rest after the fatigue of one's voyage. The billard room of the club was occupied by a lively group of sailors. In another room, table-tennis match was being played. But the Korean specialities shop was most crowded. The restaurant was also flourishing. There were, we heard, a group of flyers who had been enjoying the famous Korean Ginseng and Elixir for three days.

The exterior of the clubhouse is attractive and the interior comfortable. The comfortableness is thanks largely to the very hospitable personnel of the club. They are doing their best to make the brief shore leave of the seamen most pleasant and comfortable. They arrange for the guests a sightseeing tour of the port town and nearby scenic and historic spots and even a trip to Pyongyang, the capital.

"This is my first visit to North Korea. I didn't expect this country to be so fine. Here I've seen workers enjoying a high living standard and working very diligently. It's simply wonderful so many tall buildings have been built in the decade or so after the war... We are deeply impressed here. In short, we have had the most pleasant time here than at any other ports," said Captain T. Issidoros of "Myrtiodiotis" from Greece when he was leaving the port.

Similar words were said also by a Spanish crew member of the British "Erini," by an old Greek who has been a captain for more than thirty years and many others.

"Welcome!" — this is a hearty greeting of the club personnel to all visitors. The port of Nampo welcomes merchant ships from abroad.

Li Ho Sik

KCNA REPORT ON RETURN OF S. KOREAN FISHERMEN

More than 100 fishermen of South Korea, who had entered the territorial waters of North Korea on the West Sea on October 29, crossed the Military Demarcation Line by way of Panmunjom to return home on November 20. In this connection the Korean Central News Agency issued a report on November 20 as follows:

The Korean Central News Agency, entrusted by the authorities concerned, reports as follows in connection with the sending back to their home of the South Korean fishermen who entered North Korea.

As is known, the South Korean fishermen who entered the territorial waters of North Korea on October 29 have been given a hospital treatment under the protection of the authorities concerned.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has seen to it that during their stay in the North the South Korean fishermen do not have any inconveniences in their living.

The fishermen from South Korea visited factories, enterprises and rural villages as well as educational and cultural establishments in and around Pyongyang. Wherever they went, they were given a warm welcome by the brothers in the North.

The South Korean fishermen are deeply touched by the profound solicitude overflowing with kindred, compatriotic love shown them by the DPRK Government and their brothers in the North.

They admired the achievements in socialist construction made by the brothers in the North, envied the stabilized, happy life of the people in the North and, in particular, they took to heart the tragedy of national split.

Before sending the South Korean fishermen back to their native place, we deem it necessary to throw light on certain facts behind their entry into the North.

As some people among the fishermen who entered the North have disclosed themselves, it has been made clear that the latest incident of entry into the North was a link of the anti-communist racket more openly stepped up lately by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang, and that it was a plot meticulously woven beforehand.

After forcibly driving out impoverished fishermen of South Korea, including some old men, women and even children, for "fishing" under the subterfuge of giving them a chance of "money-making," the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang used them as a shield for concealing their espionage activity.

According to the statements of Ra Yong Ryul, Hyon Gun Ha and others in the fishermen's group, who were bought over by the puppet intelligence organ, some members of the South Korean intelligence organ had worked themselves into the South Korean fishermen's group, entered the territorial waters of North Korea and carried out espionage activity.

They, on purpose, let the fishing boats drift into the territorial waters of North Korea.

Having woven such a crafty plot, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang have, on the other hand, been hurling slanders and calumnies at our Republic, describing the latest incident of entry into the North as "kidnapping."

However, with no trickery can they deceive anyone or mislead public opinion.

The people in the North detest and firmly denounce the wily machination of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang who are not only using innocent South Korean people in their criminal undertaking, but are feverishly making hostile anti-communist propaganda against the North, throwing dust in the eyes of the public.

The South Korean fishermen who came to the North are honest-minded people.

Proceeding from a compatriotic stand toward the South Korean brothers, the authorities concerned of our Republic have given a hospitable treatment to the South Korean fishermen and decided to send them back to their native place via Panmunjom on November 20.

Here is a list of the names and addresses of the South Korean fishermen who are returning home.

(The list for 104 persons is omitted. — Ed.)

Solidarity with Venezuelan Students

On the occasion of the "day of international solidarity with the Venezuelan people and students," the Korean Students Committee sent a telegram to the Federation of the Central University Students of Venezuela on November 21.

In the telegram the Korean Students Committee voiced full support to and solidarity with the University students of Venezuela in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Leoni dictatorial regime and for the country's freedom and liberation and for democratic rights.

WFDY DELEGATION VISITS KOREA

A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth arrived in Pyongyang on November 19 by air to visit Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The four-member delegation is led by Mechini Rodolpo, Chairman of the WFDY.

For the Rights to Existence and Democracy

— S. KOREAN WORKERS FIGHT ON —

The South Korean workers are keeping up their struggle for the rights to existence and democracy in the teeth of fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

U.S.-HIRED WORKERS TO CALL STRIKE

IN EUIJONGBU

On November 13, over 3,700 workers hired at U.S. army organs in Euijongbu, Kyonggi province, who had been in labour disputes since November 2 in demand of better treatment and in defence of their rights and interests, decided to call a strike, according to South Korean **Radio Dong-a**.

On November 2, they submitted to the commander of the U.S. 8th army a four-point demand including the recognition of their labour unions, payment of bonus equivalent to 200 per cent of their wages, payment of dismissal allowances in accordance with the length of their service.

IN PUSAN

The workers of the "Sinhan Construction Company" in Pusan in charge of scavengery for U.S. army units have entered a strike for an indefinite period on November 15, South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** reported.

On October 19 they put up the demand for a collective contract and the payment of bonus amounting to 200 per cent of their monthly salary and have kept up the struggle since then to push through the demand.

The above radio said that all the South Korean employees hired at the U.S. organs are likely to walk out if the strike continues for a long time.

INCHON DOCKERS REFUSE TO WORK

More than 650 dockers in Inchon walked out on November 16 in protest against the pressure of the city authorities on their trade union organization, according to South Korean **Radio Dong-a**.

3,000 other dockers in the city are going to follow suit, the radio added.

KWANGJU WORKERS STRIKE

According to South Korean **Radio Kwangju**, workers of the Namson Briquet Company in Kwangju, South Chiolla province, have been on a strike for several days now in demand of higher wages.

Their current strike started when the employer showed a half-hearted attitude. It is preceded by a dispute since October.

According to South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin**, over 1,000 transport workers in Kwangju went on a strike on November 19. They had waged a labour dispute demanding the pay of back wages, wage hike and collective agreement since September 21.

* * *

According to South Korean press reports, in South Korea textile workers are forced to work 12 hours a day, the dockers 12 to 18 hours, communication workers and bus girls 18 hours a day, while their wages are far below the minimum living cost, sometimes less than one eighth or one tenth.

Even such meager amount of wages are kept in arrears for months, further worsening the living conditions of the toiling masses.

At the end of August this year wages kept in arrears by 21 enterprises including "government-run enterprises" amounted to 108,090,000 won, according to figures of the bureau of labour of the Seoul regime.

300,000 Youths Evade Draft

Out of so many draft evaders of the South Korean puppet army, the whereabouts of some 294,500 are unknown, it was revealed by the South Korean newspaper **Kukje Shinbo**.

It has become an urgent problem for the puppet defence ministry to locate their whereabouts and dispose of the matter at the earliest date, the above-mentioned report added.

CIVILIAN BULLET SHIELD TO S. VIETNAM

According to a **Dongyang Tongshin** dispatch from Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi clique, who have been sending South Korean youth and middle-aged to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder, are planning to send 1,500 civilian technicians to South Vietnam within this year.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have announced that some 4,000 South Korean technicians are to be sent within one year to South Vietnam where the shortage of technicians is keenly felt in consequence of the increasing demand of the front. The scheduled dispatch of 1,500 is part of this planned figure.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists have not only South Korean puppet troops but also civilian technicians to serve war purpose in South Vietnam where there is no distinction between the front and the rear, where the functions of machinery in all spheres are paralyzed, and where aggressors are fated to meet death.

The U.S. army authorities declare that in South Vietnam South Korean technicians will serve in such sections directly connected with war as installation of heavy equipment, generation of electric power and operation of generators, engineering survey and the service on army transport ships.

S. KOREAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF IN "MALAYSIA"

Chief of staff of the South Korean army Kim Yong Bae arrived in Kuala Lumphur on November 14 at the "invitation of the government of Malaysia," foreign news dispatches said.

The South Korean army chief of staff will went to "Malaysia" via Thailand and South Vietnam. In Thailand, he paid a visit to the king, the premier and high-ranking military leaders and inspected an army training centre of special corps. In South Vietnam, he inspected the South Korean army units serving the U.S. aggressors.

In "Malaysia" on a 4-day "friendship visit," he began calling on "top men in the defence ministry" on the day of his arrival. On November 14 he talked with the vice-premier and concurrently defence minister and the deputy defence minister. On the afternoon of November 15, he had another talk with the defence minister, discussing the "situation in Southeast Asia in general."

The collusion between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Rahman group becomes closer as the true colours of "Malaysia" — a stooge of U.S. and British imperialism — are revealed more and more. They have lately gone the length of openly holding talks on military affairs.

This move is obviously a part and parcel of the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism to enlist Asian cannon fodder.

S. KOREAN SOLDIERS' FATE IN S. VIETNAM

According to a Vietnam News Agency dispatch from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation News Agency, in South Vietnam U.S. planes dropped bombs on the wounded puppet South Korean armymen to kill them.

On September 30, the Liberation Army sbdiers annihilated the bulk of an artillery platoon of the puppet South Korean troops in an area of Tay Ninh province northwest of Saigon. The Liberation Army men destroyed three trucks loaded with shells for 105 mm guns and a 105 mm gun.

This platoon was taking part in a "mopping up operation" against the people, along with the U.S. and the puppet South Vietnamese troops.

After the battle, U.S. commanding officers ordered the nurses to get away and called in aircraft, which dropped bombs to kill all of the wounded men.

Another report said that on November 15 Liberation Army men sniped South Korean troops, killing an army captain and wounding two officers, in an area four kilometres west of Nha Trang.

Casualties of South Korean troops in South Vietnam run higher from day to day. Seen in this picture are wailing mothers of the killed South Korean armymen

SEVENTH REPLACEMENT

On November 17 **Radio Chungang** in Seoul reported that the minister of finance of the puppet government was relieved of his post "unexpectedly."

He was the seventh outgoing minister of finance since the May 16, 1961 military coup.

Official sources say that he was relieved from office because of his poor health. But the economic commentators in Seoul did not believe the "official explanation."

A commentator of the **Chungang Ilbo** in Seoul sought the reason for his dismissal in the facts that "the realistic interest rates, introduced not in accordance with the originally mapped out line, hold out a grim prospect, the government finds it hards to keep the total credit within the limit it has agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund authorities, with the result that the government still fails to draw up the financial stabilization plan for the last quarter of the year." He seems to have told some truth.

The frequent replacement of the minister of finance mirrors the U.S. imperialists' incessant urging of its puppets to "retrenchment" and plunder as well as the further decline of the South Korean finance and banking and the struggle of the puppets to wriggle themselves out of the quagmire.

When it became clear that the "financial stabilization plan" worked out at the beginning of this year would fall flap due to the galloping inflation, Washington lost no time to rigidly instruct in July again its puppets to "stabilize finance" as a whole by increasing tax revenue and bank deposits.

At the new instructions of American imperialism the Pak Jung Hi clique boosted the target of tax revenue from 60 billion won, planned early this year, to 100 billion won and decided to obtain 45 billion won from the raise of bank deposits through the introduction of "realistic interest rates," from the "disposal of stocks" owned by the puppet government and from the issue of new bank bonds.

And the Pak Jung Hi clique under the strong pressure of Yankee imperialism minimized the general expenditure, set the purchasing price of food grain per straw bag 500 won lower than the market price, and did not pay the peasants in cash on the pretext of "savings."

But all these "retrenchment" and predatory policies of theirs went amiss one by one.

The collection of taxes is still far from reaching the target of 100 billion won due to the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy and the stubborn opposition of the population. It has become clear that they can't expect much of the "realistic interest rates" introduced to "inject vitality" into the deposits of the banks." And they still cannot take up the "disposal of stocks and the issue of the bank bonds," as their prospect is not yet certain.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique do not set a limit on the military expenditure and have disbursed as much funds as are required to guarantee the business activities of the comprador-capitalists. As a result, the financial balance of the puppet government has been overturned as a whole.

According to the South Korea's **Dongbwa Tongshin** dispatch the total loaned money of the banks surpassed the U.S.-set limit scheduled for next February by 1,500 million won and as of the end of October, the volumn of currency exceeded the planned level by 3,000 million won. This is why they have failed to draw up the last quarter's financial plan, though the year end is near at hand. The "financial stabilization plan" of American imperialism and the puppet government is now on the verge of total bankruptcy.

All these are the inevitable result of the huge military expenditure imposed upon the puppet government by U.S. imperialism and the "special loans" the puppet government grants to comprador-capitalists. No amount of intensified "retrenchment" and plunder will save the present economic situation of South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are now looking out for the eighth minister of finance. But whoever holds the post he can never find a recipe for saving the ruinous South Korean economy.

Pak Dae Jong

Friendship and Solidarity Among the New Emerging Forces

Kim Gi Su,
President of the Korean GANEFO Committee

On November 25, we celebrate the "day of friendship and solidarity among the athletes of the new emerging forces."

Two years ago, on November 25, 1963, the GANEFO Federation, an independent and democratic sports organization of the new emerging forces, declared in Djakarta its birth to the whole world.

The Second Council Meeting of the GANEFO Federation last September decided to designate November 25, the birthday of the GANEFO, as the "day of friendship and solidarity among the athletes of the countries of the new emerging forces" and celebrate this day extensively. The athletes of the new emerging forces observe the occasion with a colourful programme.

As is known, the GANEFO was organized in reflecting the ardent desire of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples for developing their sports free from the imperialist monopoly and domination, for promoting the interchange of sports and culture among the peoples of various countries and for strengthening the unity and solidarity among the peoples of the new emerging forces in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The swimming, football, table-tennis, weight-lifting and archery tournaments have shown that the athletes of the new emerging forces can develop their physical culture and sports independently and raise their technique to the world level.

On this occasion, we, with high pride, look back upon the achievements scored in the past two years since the setting up of the GANEFO.

Despite the fact that the imperialists tried hard to obliterate the GANEFO in its infancy and there arose many a difficulty, the headquarters of the GANEFO Federation faithful to the declaration of the First GANEFO and reflecting the will of the people of the new emerging forces has done much work.

Young as it is the GANEFO organization has been strengthened and developed during this period.

GANEFO committees have been organized for a number of events including weight-lifting. In particular, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Second Council Meeting of the GANEFO Federation, the Asian Continental Committee of the GANEFO has been set up and the Asian GANEFO is to open.

Meanwhile, various GANEFO tournaments, regional and for various events, were held, and exchange of sports and physical culture was successfully promoted among the member nations of the GANEFO.

Over the past two years alone, the athletes of the new emerging forces bettered many records at the First GANEFO. Not only that. They have made a rapid progress in technique. And achievements in field-and-track events, table tennis, badminton, tennis, sharp shooting, baseball, archery, weight-lifting were all excellent.

I, in the name of the Korean GANEFO Committee and the Korean athletes, extend warm felicitations and greetings to the peoples and the athletes of the new emerging forces of the world who have done their best for the establishment of the GANEFO and are striving for its consolidation and development.

The athletes of our country, together with the peoples of all the other new emerging forces, have stinted nothing for the establishment of the GANEFO and for its victorious march. They will continue to spare no effort for the development of the GANEFO.

Our athletes did their best for the successful holding of the First GANEFO and the setting up of its federation. They have been waging a resolute struggle to safeguard the GANEFO against the imperialists' attempt to subvert it.

At the time of the Tokyo Olimpic games, our athletes, together with the Indonesian friends, beat back the vicious offensive of the imperialists designed to undermine the GANEFO and firmly defended the glory of the country and the dignity of the GANEFO and demonstrated the victory of the new emerging forces.

The Asian Football GANEFO held in Pyongyang in August this year on the initiative of our GANEFO Committee was an event which made a great contribution to the development of the GANEFO movement.

The GANEFO movement has a bright prospect of development. The GANEFO is a 2-year-old organization and is on the process of development.

It is therefore a common duty of the peoples and the athletes of the countries of the new emerging force to expose and smash the imperialists' schemes and to firmly and develop the GANEFO in every way.

We are now looking forward to the Second GANEFO to be held in 1967 in Cairo.

The Korean GANEFO Committee will do its utmost for the preparations of the Second GANEFO and, work out high-grade, high-notch athletes as possible to take part in all events on the programme. In this connection, I will strive for the brilliant success of the Asian GANEFO.

Our slogan says: "Onward! No retreat!"

It is our duty to further strengthen the solidarity, a powerful force in our victorious advance, and to march forward vigorously opposing imperialism and colonialism.

That day, the representatives, some 10 in number, who assembled in the office of the student general association of the university also adopted an open letter to the United Nations, in which they demanded him to set free the arrested students, to allow the restricted or expelled students to return to school and to reinstate the professors who were dismissed and behind bars under the pretext of being involved in politics.

Vietnam Invincible

On November 11, Johnson took another step to send more troops to South Vietnam. The strength of the U.S. troops in South Vietnam is to go up to 200,000 within the year and reach 250,000-300,000 by the summer of 1966.

This step suggests many a thing.

It reveals, first of all, that the loud-call of Johnson and his colleagues for "unconditional discussions" and a "peaceful settlement" is a sheer lie and a hoax.

The recent step of the Johnson Administration is a challenge against the American people and world public opinion that are demanding an end to America's criminal war of aggression in Vietnam.

It is clear, then, that the reinforcement of troops according to the recent White House "decision" will in no way help the U.S. imperialists get out of the predicament in Vietnam.

These are some of the comments we can make out of hand.

This is not all, however. The escalation of the Vietnam war so far has at each stage ended in the reverses for the measures and plans for aggression elaborated by the nerve centre of U.S. imperialism —the White House, Pentagon, State Department and CIA—and by their strategists. The recent decision on reinforcing the aggressor troops is proof that the methods so far employed are of no avail.

The aspects of the Vietnam war have, as is universally known, radically changed since this summer. It is no longer a "special war," fobbed off as being primarily fought with the puppet South Vietnamese troops with American "advisers," it has literally become an "all-American war," fought primarily with U.S. troops aided by South Vietnamese "advisers."

This in itself provides evidence that the whole aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists over the past decade in Vietnam now faces a crisis beyond remedy.

This serves as an exposure of the true meaning of the spurious arguments U.S. imperialism has put forward to justify its aggression.

This also shows that the U.S. imperialists can hardly expect anything of the puppet South Vietnamese troops, not to speak of the people in their occupied zone. Militarily, this state of affairs tells us, the Americans have fallen into a situation against which they themselves warned as having no chance of success and which they called the swindle at all costs.

These facts are indisputably plain to all men of sense. But Johnson ignored his face away from them. The building-up of U.S. forces in Vietnam reached 160,000. And the bombing raids of the North Vietnam were stepped up. At the same time, Johnson hastily began clamouring about a turn for the better in the military situation in Vietnam, about the high peace of the puppet Saigon troops and about their initiative in the battle.

His talk, however, was short-lived. The South Vietnamese people and their armed forces dealt a crushing blow after another to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Reinforcements reached 160,000 in a few months and by then they were put into action extensively. Nevertheless, it became clear to them that these could not alter the situation. Johnson, McNamara and Rusk refused to face the developments squarely. But the well-informed American press again aired pessimistic views writing, "grim prospect of the Vietnam war," "no positive result from the massive build-up of U.S. troops in Vietnam," and "sure sign of the ultimate victory is disappearing."

The unprecedented mass demonstrations throughout the United States in October were expressive of the American people's aspiration. The slogans chanted by the demonstrators were, "No more dirty war in Vietnam!" "Pull back the U.S. troops from Vietnam!" "We oppose draft!"

It is against this background that the recent "decision" to reinforce the U.S. troops was taken.

Johnson and his staff, unlike in the previous cases, avoided making a lengthy explanation and made no bombast about any possible ensuing changes, when announcing the "decision."

They find no excuse whatsoever to justify their new measure, in face of both the American people and world public opinion. The Pentagon has in no recourse but to repeat the "formula" that a guerrilla war the ratio of strength must be maintained at 5:1. This cannot convince even the most naive.

They came out to the fore and have since increased the strength of their troops to 160,000, but all these steps have failed to help them. Would even troops, 200,000 and then 300,000, then 400,000, then? 500,000 and even 1,000,000 would not save them.

Johnson and the U.S. ruling circles reckon that the commitment of more troops and the demonstration of their resolution to abandon the injustice and aggression would help them overpower the Vietnamese people fighting a just war and force Asian and world public opinion to forget about justice and aggression. A foolish idea!

The U.S. imperialists have failed to draw any lessons from the Korean war. They have refused to face squarely the vast changes in the situation in the world, especially in Asia over the past ten years since the Korean war. They are disinclined to acknowledge the growing might of the 30 million people of North and South Vietnam which, as is shown by the developments over the past decade in Vietnam where they have a finger in the pie, is powerful enough to sweep away any attempt to restrain or break it. There will be no way out for U.S. imperialism as long as it turns its face away from the developments.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in its November 16 statement, solemnly declared that the Vietnamese people, peace-loving as they were, would not fear sacrifice, and expressed their resolve to fight the legal self-defensive measures to win genuine independence and freedom, and to rout the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The socialist camp stands firmly on the side of the Vietnamese people. Also with the Vietnamese people are the whole of Asia and Africa, united in a broad front in the banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, as well as the world people who love peace.

The just cause of the Vietnamese people is bound to triumph.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS ISSUE ANTI-TREATY STATEMENT

Representatives of the students' general association of Korea University in Seoul met on November 20 and issued a statement lashing at the treacherous "South Korea-Japan Treaty," said reports from Seoul.

In the statement they declared that the students would decide on the course of their action according to the attitude of the puppet clique, demanding the Treaty be concluded the criminal treaty to reflect on their conduct as early as possible.

They made it clear that they would follow more keenly and more closely the grave situation which might arise following the realization of the treaty and insisted upon the rights of them who are to shoulder the country's destiny tomorrow.

Then, pointing out that there was a sign that the normalization of diplomatic relations with Japan might be followed by colonialist reinvasion by Japan under the cloak of co-operation, they said they would take a measure to fight this to the last. They evinced their determination to closely watch the rise of capitalists who, in collusion with foreign capital, would subject the people to dual exploitation, and unhesitatingly to make a counterattack and eject them out of the country.

JAPANESE MONOPOLIES MAKE MONEY IN VIETNAM WAR

Akahata, a Japanese paper, pointed out in its November 18 issue that the Japanese monopolies were increasing the production of war supplies for the U.S. war escalation in Vietnam, according to a report from Tokyo.

For the Vietnam war the Japanese monopolies, **Akahata** said, supplied the U.S. with war materials to the value of 121 million dollars in January and 313 million dollars in May and the figures for June and July were still bigger.

Recalling that the Japanese monopolies annually supplied war materials amounting to 824 million dollars during America's aggressive war in Korea, **Akahata** went on:

The U.S. has concluded short-term contracts with big Japanese enterprises in order to meet the demands for escalating the war of aggression on Vietnam. The Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Company has undertaken repair of 16 U.S. "F-102" jet planes damaged in Vietnam. The Japanese Aircraft Company signed a contract providing for repair of U.S. navy planes for 3.36 million dollars a year. This amount is 2.26 per cent increase over the previous year and the biggest this company has taken up since the Korean war.

The Toyota Automobile Company, but Mitsubishi and Nippon Heavy Industrial Companies with other big enterprises are transporting to Vietnam a great number of accessory goods of army vehicles. The shipment in June and July trebled that in May. (KCNA)

South Vietnam Liberation Army's Victory Hailed

Public organisations of Korea sent telegrams to their counterparts in South Vietnam congratulating the victory of the South Vietnam Liberation Army in the recent battle in Bau Bang.

The telegram from the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle to the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation expressed its firm conviction that the South Vietnamese people under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation will win final victory in their just struggle for crushing the U.S. aggressors and for realizing the reunification of the country.

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a similar telegram to the South Vietnam Liberation Labour Union; the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee to the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Federation and the South Vietnam Liberation Union of Students; and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union to the South Vietnam Liberation Women's Union.

ADMIRAL LI SUN SIN

Admiral Li Sun Sin

LI Sun Sin was a patriotic admiral of Korea in the 16th century. We never think of Admiral Li Sun Sin without recalling the fact that he invented the world's first iron-clad ship called "tortoise boat" and that he routed the invading fleet of Japanese Samurai in the Imjin Patriotic War (1592—1598) and thus saved the country from a crisis.

The Admiral was an outstanding man of the pen as well as a prominent military man. He produced a number of poems that gave vent to his patriotic sentiments and wrote war diaries. He was also the author of many other writings. An account of his poems would make a volume. As the space does not permit, this article only touches on his activities as a military man.

Admiral Li Sun Sin was born in Seoul, capital of the then feudal Li dynasty (1392—1910), on March 8, 1545.

World's First Iron-clad Warship

HE passed an examination for military service in 1576 and was appointed as a junior officer. In February, 1591 he was made naval commander resident in Cholla Province on the south coast of Korea. He threw his heart and soul into reinforcing the fleet under him and set about building warships, particularly the "tortoise boats," in great numbers.

The "tortoise boat," in the shape of a tortoise, was 20 metres long, the upper deck was armoured with iron spikes and iron sheet that rendered the enemy's shells harmless. Its stem had an opening for emitting smoke to create a smoke screen during battles. The boat had 22 loopholes on each board and ten sculling oars on each side of the lower section of the boards.

The boat was a most perfect iron-clad warship in the world in those days. Incidentally, the first iron-clad boat in the West appeared some 200 years later.

The Admiral's far-sighted measures proved timely. In April next year, that is, 1592, Hideyoshi Toyotomi of Japan launched a surprise attack on Korea to realize his fantastic dreams for overseas expansion, sending a big force 200,000 strong and more than 700 warships.

Samurai's Invasion

THE then feudal dynasty, which had not experienced any foreign invasion for nearly 200 years since its establishment, neglected national defence. It was dozing off seized by pacificism, singing the praises of "tranquility."

Taking advantage of these circumstances, in the early stage of the war the enemy troops easily penetrated deep into our territory. But before long they were intercepted and finally routed.

N different parts of the country patriotic people voluntarily took up arms to fight the invader. And on the South Sea the fleet under the command of Admiral Li Sun Sin dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese fleet and secured the command of the sea. These two factors were decisive in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

The Admiral won the first of a series of victories in the Okpo battle. His fleet of 85 men-of-war engaged an enemy fleet of more than 50-men-of-war in Okpo, east of Koje-do Island, on May 7, 1592. In two days, the Korean fleet sank altogether 44 of the enemy warships. This marked the first victory of the Korean people in the war.

This triumphant battle, however, was only a prelude for the Admiral. The Admiral's fleet chalked up another victory in the Dang-po battle (in the vicinity of Kosong, South Kyongsang Province) from June 2 to 10 sending to the bottom war vessels with great numbers of men aboard.

Hansan-do Battle —Salamis Battle

LI Sun Sin's tactical genius was fully demonstrated in the Hansan-do battle. His fleet spotted an enemy fleet of 73 ships in a channel near Hansan-do Island, west of Koje-do Island, on July 8. The channel was narrow with many sunken rocks, making it impossible for a multitude of big ships to move about freely. An advantage for the enemy was that in the event of an emergency he could go ashore and get away.

The Admiral sent six warships to lure the enemy fleet out on the sea off Hansan-do Island. The enemy, at the sight of a Korean flotilla of small strength, came all out in pursuit of them. The main force of the Admiral's fleet, in "crane's wing" formation, sieged the Japanese fleet and fought a victorious battle sinking 59 of the enemy vessels and inflicting heavy casualties—some 9,000.

By winning a signal victory in the Hansan-do battle, the Admiral's fleet frustrated the enemy's plan of sending its naval fleet, keeping pace with its ground force operating on the Korean peninsula, to China's Liaotung Peninsula by way of the West Sea off Korea. This victory brought about a radical turn in the war situation.

Foreign historians studying naval battles are wont to compare the Hansan-do battle to the Salamis and Trafalgar battles. Even reactionary historians of Japan admit that this battle "passed a death sentence" on Hideyoshi's schemes for overseas expansion.

In recognition of his distinguished services, the royal court appointed the Admiral naval commander exercising exclusive authorities over three provinces along the south coast of Korea.

Early in 1597, the Japanese launched another invasion, this time hauling a force 140,000 strong. Availing themselves of the temporary absence of Admiral Li Sun Sin from the post of commander, they routed a Korean fleet. Only 12 warships were surviving when the Admiral again took over the post. He was not in the least dispirited, however. He deployed his fleet at the entrance to the Myongryang Channel which the enemy fleet was to pass on its way to Korea's West Sea.

An enemy fleet of some 300 boats appeared on September 16. The Korean fleet valorously fought, taking advantage of the ebbing tide in the channel, and dealt a crushing blow to the invaders.

Oath in front of the Admiral's Statue

ON November 19, 1598 the Admiral attacked Ryoryang-jin (S. Kyongsang Province), the rendezvous of the retreating enemy, sending to the bottom over 200 warships and more than 10,000 men. This was the last battle for the Admiral. An enemy bullet hit him in the chest. He told his eldest son standing by him to shelter him with a shield.

"We're in the thick of a heavy fighting, so don't announce my death," the Admiral told his son and breathed his last.

Wherever the sad news reached after the battle ended in victory for Korea, history books say, "The mournful cries of the people rent the air."

The Admiral enjoyed such deep affection and sincere support from the people, which constituted the sure source of his victory in every battle.

The Admiral's lofty patriotism and fighting spirit against the invader are alive in the hearts of the Koreans from generation to generation.

In South Korea, according to the press there, the youth and students unfolding a mass struggle against the re-aggression by the Japanese imperialists under the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," gather not infrequently in front of Admiral Li Sun Sin's statue to make oath to fight unyieldingly following the example of the Admiral.

Choi Chon Sik

Map Illustrating Naval Battles by Li Sun Sin's Fleet

"Hansan-do Battle" in oils by Jong Hyon Wung

Korean Stamps

A set of stamps on Korean instruments, 24×36 mm., multicolour, perf. 11, offset, was issued on September 13, 1962.

Stamp 1: Ajaeng (5 jon), one of the stringed instruments similar in shape to Kayagum, it has three kinds according to the size a signal-bugle.

Stamp 2: Saenap (10 jon) is a is a percussion instrument with wind instrument similar to Piri 16 precious stones which the in many respects. The difference player beats with horn hammer is that it has a bell-shaped to produce clear and mellow mouth. It produces the highest tone.

Stamp 3: Pyon-gyong (5 jon) —small, medium and big.

tone of all the Korean instru- **Stamp 4: Roge** (10 jon) is a ments and therefore in olden percussion instrument with days it was used in the army as drums.

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